

## CHATTANOOGA NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS CO.

George F. Milton, Editor.  
Walter C. Johnson, Business Manager.

Entered at the Chattanooga Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

If you have any trouble getting The News, telephone the Circulation Department and have it promptly remedied.

Special Advertising Agents: John M. Branham Co., Brunswick building, New York; Mallery building, Chicago; Chemical building, St. Louis.

Rates of Subscription: By carrier: One week, 12c; one month, 55c. By mail: Six months, \$2.15; twelve months, \$4.00.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to use for republication all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Subscriber to International News Service and Newspaper Enterprise Association.



American aircraft are also arriving on the front in force.

Von Burian continues to raise a still small voice for peace.

We are glad to be assured that a coffee famine is not impending.

Destroyers on the trail of submarines are said to run true to form.

The Austrians are still looking for a satisfactory "new line of resistance" in Albania.

If it becomes a question of coal or beer next winter, which are you going to vote for?

President Wilson is willing to stay with congress if he could only keep it on the job.

One of the latest peace conditions is a demand for a new map of Europe with Turkey left off.

One of Memphis' newspapers insists that it is possible to paint that town blacker than it really is.

The allies should strain every nerve to hold the fort—or the line. Hayti is on the way to the rescue.

The Austrian parliament apparently has some troubles of its own which it prefers to discuss privately.

Germany has decreed one meatless week in each month. Eatless weeks seems just around the corner.

Well, if we remember correctly, Von Kuehlmann told them they couldn't win the war by military force.

If Germans are going barefoot, as is rumored, they may expect to stub their toes against the American lines.

No doubt Yale university can find a place to use that little \$20,000,000 contribution without much trouble.

The Jacksonville Times-Union is of opinion that there will be more unwarmed kings after the war than ever.

It may be pertinent, within a day or two, for the German high command to inquire whose offensive the present one is.

If the boches were looking for the sectors of the front occupied by the Americans they seem to have located them all right.

Gov. Manning, of South Carolina, is hoping for prohibition in Florida. Reason: Florida is one of South Carolina's neighbors.

It seems to require almost as long for Charles E. Hughes to get the facts of the airplane situation as it did for Outson Borglum.

East Tennessee is still the storm center of state politics, but we are not aware that anybody has termed it the enemy's country.

Henry Ford's precedent seems to be infectious. They are now talking about running Edison for senator in New Jersey. Shades of Col. Harvey!

Objections against tacking rider amendments on appropriation bills seem beside the question. It cannot be done unless a majority want it done.

An Alabama farmers' meeting announces in advance that here will be free water and watermelons. The meeting will probably be well attended.

As an indubitable proof that Billy Sunday has become rich from his evangelism, it is pointed out that he has recently undergone a surgical operation.

Our old standby, the long range gun, has again been brought into play. Perhaps this signifies an abandonment of hope of getting any others in reach of Paris.

An exchange wants to know if you have noticed how the lidlers have disappeared from the poolrooms. Which seems to suggest that the poolrooms are still there.

It is probable that when a peace conference assembles Germany will demand guarantees of protection from American Red Cross hospitals as well as against Belgium.

The president of the reichstag has given heaven credit for preserving the Germans through last winter. But just at the moment heaven seems to be leaving them to look out for themselves.

## HAS PETERED OUT.

An offensive undertaken after much preparation and on a large scale seems to have petered out. The German drive is coming to a standstill on its third day, after only slight progress. Only local attacks are reported. Compared with previous attacks the results seem insignificant. South of the Marne the enemy, it is true, has advanced about five miles over a fourteen-mile front, but the reaches of that river are still in some places under the fire of allied guns and the troops which have crossed over the pontoon bridges may be in serious jeopardy. If Foch delivers a counter attack, as is not unlikely. The progress made by the Germans east of the river crossings has been less. Epernay is not yet in any danger, and as for Chalons, which seems to be the main objective, it will not likely be menaced.

Americans have had a large part in checking this offensive. The enemy has felt the full force of Yankee resistance. He has come to have a lively respect for the men from over-seas. But let us not yet deceive ourselves that the danger is over. This, be it remembered, is only the third day. It is the history of such campaigns, as inaugurated by the enemy, that one attack is followed by another. Not yet has there been evidence of the use of forces anything like as large as in the Somme battle beginning March 21.

But if this is the last big German effort it is significant of the declining morale of that country. Its failure should prove to the German people the futility of their continued aggression.

## THE SMITH FAMILY

A few days ago we had occasion to mention the fact that there are 100,000 Smiths serving with the colors in the American military forces. This was instanced as an evidence of their patriotism. But this is not the only feature of national endeavor in which they are serving. They are very democratic. There are no less than five members of the family now occupying desks in the United States senate. A few days ago the Smith senatorial fraternity got somewhat mixed up over the wartime prohibition amendment to the agricultural bill. This amendment, like any other sort of politics, made bedfellows of those not so accustomed. Speaking of the incident the Charlotte Observer says:

"The division of the Smiths in the United States senate on the prohibition amendment was interesting. It was a little odd to see Hoke of Georgia standing with the wets on the vote to squelch the drys. Smith of Arizona and Smith of Maryland were with him. But the Smith of South Carolina stood by his colors and with Smith of Michigan, who had only the day before introduced the South Carolina brother on the point of his ridicule, voted with him."

As intimated above, the foregoing situation represented a sort of Duke's mixture. At least three of the senatorial Smiths—the ones from Georgia, Arizona and South Carolina—are ordinarily rated as belonging to the dry crowd. But two of them broke away in this instance. Of the other two, Senator Smith of Maryland is consistently a wet and Senator Smith of Michigan considered doubtful, with leaning to the dry side. There was, therefore, no surprise over the way they voted on the question in the senate.

Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, has insisted all along that war prohibition ought not to be passed as an amendment to a war appropriation bill, and has voted accordingly. He has never explained, however, why it makes any great deal of difference. All the difference we can see is that it can probably be handled a little more expeditiously as an amendment than as a separate bill. If the matter goes through as projected, little further thought will be given to it. Otherwise, the Georgia senator may have some explaining to do.

But, as we started out to say, the Smith family is right in the middle of things. It is an exclusive sort of assemblage that doesn't contain one or more of its members.

## ANOTHER CONSUMPTION CURE.

Inventors of garabeds, perpetual motion and tuberculosis remedies are not necessarily public enemies to be reprobated, nor even fakirs to be ridiculed. Their work, in most instances, represents conscientious and painstaking effort, though it may be on mistaken lines. But hopes deferred make the heart sick. Disappointed confidence after a time, makes us to a degree incredulous. Prof. Langley was ridiculed because of the failure of his experiments in air navigation and died of a broken heart, but later the success of others showed how near he approached to the goal.

A report is now going the rounds of the press that another consumption "cure" has been discovered. Prof. Lo Monaco, an Italian of Rome, a man of scientific attainments, is the claimant this time. The recipe is quite a simple one, in which sugar is the healing agent. The treatment is a preparation of sugar called, "saccharose," and which is administered by being hypodermically injected under the patient's skin. We do not know the professor's exact process, but apparently there is nothing complicated about it.

Prof. Lo Monaco claims that sugar, by retarding the secretions, checks the growth of the tubercular bacilli and exercises a healing effect on the lungs. He further claims that the treatment sterilizes the sputum thus operating to prevent the spread of the disease. This claim, if true, is only second in importance to that of effecting a cure. Stop the spread of tuberculosis effectively and it will soon die out for want of material to work on.

The medical world will, of course, handle the new discovery gingerly. It will proceed cautiously. But the very simplicity of the alleged discovery is a challenge for a thorough test. The ravages of the great white destroyer

are so widespread and malignant that failure to develop anything which even faintly promises abatement would be a public misfortune. Some day the remedy will be found.

## KEEP YOUR BONDS.

An exchange urges that purchasers of liberty bonds retain possession of them, which, we think, is good advice. It is sound finance and good patriotism. If you transfer your holdings to somebody else, you, in practical effect, recall your loan to the government. Besides, it probably prevents the person who buys from you from buying from the government and limits the government's credit to that extent. Don't sell your bonds if you can possibly help it.

There is an economic reason why the ownership of government bonds should be as widely distributed as possible. They are in effect, a mortgage upon the country. After the war they will probably be even more valuable than now. If their possession should be confined to a comparatively small portion of the population, that portion would wield a power in the manipulation of the government in its interest out of all proportion to its comparative numbers. If the country is to belong to the bondholders, it is to the public interest to have them as numerous as possible.

As before intimated, when the war is over and no more bonds are to be issued, and when capital again begins to accumulate and seek investment, there will very likely be a considerable increase in the selling price of liberty bonds. Then, if you have kept your bonds, you will profit by the increase, besides you will contribute your part toward the financial equilibrium of the country. You will feel a sense of being a shareholder in the ownership of the country.

In France, which before the war was one of the most prosperous countries in the world, public securities are widely held. The peasants have a habit of investing their savings that way. It is a good habit and one that tends to democracy. It should be adopted here. Purchasers of former bond issues should retain their holdings and should increase them whenever possible.

Speaker Clyde Shrepshire is making an aggressive campaign for the gubernatorial nomination. Whether or not he has any chance of being nominated, he is impressing some important questions on the voters and is forcing an attention to these matters in the interest of the state. A friend of Mr. Shrepshire has called to our attention his excellent record in the last session of the legislature. His attitude on the following questions was all that could be asked: Woman's suffrage, temperance, abolishment of convict lease system, primary law, anti-fee bill, semi-monthly pay bill, and anti-pass measure.

These were important issues which tried the courage of members of the legislature, and Speaker Shrepshire stood up bravely for the right in all these matters.

Ex-Senator McLaurin has apparently decided that if he has to whip all the other candidates for governor of South Carolina in tour, the game is not worth the candle. So he has quit the race. His example is commended to the earnest consideration of Coleman L. Blease.

This has been termed an "inoffensive" offensive.

Is there no longer any strength in the army which administers the blows of the "malted flat?"

## Is This Discrimination?

Editor The News:  
As a daily reader of your paper I desire to call your attention to a shooting gallery running Sundays in Warner park. There are four shooting galleries in the downtown section which are closed on Sundays. Is it against the law to operate a place of this kind in the city? If so, by what authority is the shooting gallery in Warner park permitted to do so?  
A READER.

## SOLDIERS DON'T WANT WAR FOR ITS OWN SAKE

(Arnold Bennett in London Cable Dispatch to New York Times.)

We do not know a great deal about the conditions of Germany, but we do know something. We know that her material condition is immensely worse than our own, and we know, or we ought to know, that she is internally divided. Nothing is more silly than the notion that Germany is united. She is not. There have been scores of proofs of her disunion, and the latest has come this week in the fall of Kuehlmann.

Party strife may be a secret in Germany, but it is acute and ferocious. The military party holds the upper hand just now, and Kuehlmann, foreign minister, has had to go because he said that a military victory over Germany's enemies was impossible. Nevertheless Kuehlmann was only saying what millions of Germans and many influential Germans think, and the military party has only been able to throw him out because it has had some recent successes and because it holds in its hands all the resources of the physical power.

In my opinion a great majority of Germans today are so sick of the war that they would make peace on almost any terms and gladly. They are, however, gagged and bound and bullied. A change in the color of events might well unbind and ungag them, and the tables might then be turned in most startling manner. Nobody can tell. The chief thing to remember is that despite appearances, Germany is divided against itself. Even the German high command is divided, and the military party has only been able to throw him out because it has had some recent successes and because it holds in its hands all the resources of the physical power.

Why, therefore, should we rebuff Austria? Why should we not encourage her to break? If it be argued that the terms include the dismembering of the Austrian empire I reply that our terms do not include the dismembering of the Austrian empire. To dismember

## AND YET THEY CAN'T UNDERSTAND WHY THE ALLIES KEEP ON FIGHTING



(Copyrighted by the New York Tribune)

## BRITAIN IS NOW TAXING INCOMES OVER \$650 FROM 10 TO 28 PER CENT.

Graduated Scale Has Been Increased Greatly During the War. Supertax on \$12,500 and Upward is Extended—Nation Has Now Become Self-Supporting.

(By James M. Tuohy.)

(Copyright, 1918, by New York World.)

London.—Great Britain, after four years of the war, is so financially self-supporting that she has advanced to European allies \$2,500,000,000, the amount American advanced to her during the last financial year. This condition has been reached by a system of taxation more drastic than any country has ever before sustained. The total expenditure for the next financial year, that is from March 31, 1918, to March 31, 1919, is estimated at \$14,500,000,000. The revenue to be raised by taxation for the year is estimated at \$12,100,000,000, leaving a balance to be covered by borrowing of \$2,400,000,000.

When Lloyd George first asked a budget of \$10,000,000 in peace times to carry out his schemes of social reform, the doves of wealth were shattered by most appalling apprehensions of utter impoverishment. This year the excess profits duty, raised by the levy of 80 per cent on increased profits since the war, will produce of itself \$1,500,000,000, and the income tax will produce \$1,450,000,000.

Various devices were invented for reducing of escaping the contribution to the excess profits tax, such as increased expenditure on buildings, plants or payrolls, but the revenue from the tax still far exceeds all the original estimates, and is estimated at \$150,000,000 more this financial year than for last year.

## Scale is Graduated.

Since the war the graduated scale of the income tax has been heavily increased. The supertax, leviable upon all incomes over \$12,500, has been extended. Furthermore the tax is differentiated between incomes earned and unearned, and incomes derived from investments, and pay at a higher rate. Incomes earned or unearned not exceeding \$650 are exempt from income tax, and incomes between \$650 and \$2,000 are levied upon at 10 per cent. Incomes over \$2,000 and up to \$5,000 are levied upon at 12 per cent. Incomes over \$5,000 and up to \$10,000 are levied upon at 14 per cent. Incomes over \$10,000 and up to \$12,500 are levied upon at 16 per cent. Incomes over \$12,500 are levied upon at 28 per cent.

The tax payable upon earned incomes between \$650 and \$2,000 is 54 cents per \$5, and on unearned incomes the tax is 72 cents. On earned incomes between \$2,000 and \$5,000 the tax is 72 cents, and on unearned 84 cents. On incomes from \$5,000 to \$10,000 the respective rates are 90 cents and 1.08; on incomes from \$10,000 to \$12,500, respectively, the tax is 1.08 and 1.26; on incomes from \$12,500 to \$15,000, respectively, the tax is 1.26 and 1.44. At \$12,500 the rates for earned or unearned incomes are alike \$1.44. Incomes above \$12,500 are liable to the supertax in addition to the income tax, which is also graduated according to the size of the income.

## Calculating Supertax.

The supertax is calculated as follows: On incomes exceeding \$12,500—For every \$5 of the first \$2,500 of excess, 20 cents per \$5; for the next \$5,000, 28 cents; then for each successive additional \$5,000, progressively, 36 cents, 44 cents, 52 cents, 60 cents, 68 cents, 72 cents, and for all further \$5,000, 84 cents, the maximum.

For example, \$20,000 pays \$6,000 income tax and \$310 supertax; \$50,000 pays \$15,000 income tax and \$5,935 supertax; \$100,000 pays \$30,000 income tax and \$17,185 supertax; \$250,000 pays

\$75,000 income tax and \$50,985 supertax; \$500,000 pays \$150,000 income tax and 107,185 supertax. The combined rate of taxation on the latter income is 32.56 per \$5.

Here are examples of smaller incomes, both earned and unearned, subject to the income tax but not liable to the supertax: \$2,000 earned pays \$151.20, and unearned \$201.60; \$3,500 pays \$288 if earned and \$360 if unearned; \$5,000 earned pays a tax of \$374.50, and if unearned \$482; an income of \$5,500 earned pays \$418.50, and if unearned \$526; an income of \$6,000 earned pays \$457, and if unearned \$572; \$6,500 earned income pays \$498, and if unearned \$616; an income of \$7,000 earned pays \$537, and if unearned \$655; an income of \$7,500 earned pays \$576, and if unearned \$694; an income of \$8,000 earned pays \$615, and if unearned \$733; an income of \$8,500 earned pays \$654, and if unearned \$772; an income of \$9,000 earned pays \$693, and if unearned \$811; an income of \$9,500 earned pays \$732, and if unearned \$850; an income of \$10,000 earned pays \$771, and if unearned \$889; an income of \$10,500 earned pays \$810, and if unearned \$928; an income of \$11,000 earned pays \$849, and if unearned \$967; an income of \$11,500 earned pays \$888, and if unearned \$1,006; an income of \$12,000 earned pays \$927, and if unearned \$1,045; an income of \$12,500 earned pays \$966, and if unearned \$1,084; an income of \$13,000 earned pays \$1,005, and if unearned \$1,123; an income of \$13,500 earned pays \$1,044, and if unearned \$1,162; an income of \$14,000 earned pays \$1,083, and if unearned \$1,201; an income of \$14,500 earned pays \$1,122, and if unearned \$1,240; an income of \$15,000 earned pays \$1,161, and if unearned \$1,279; an income of \$15,500 earned pays \$1,200, and if unearned \$1,318; an income of \$16,000 earned pays \$1,239, and if unearned \$1,357; an income of \$16,500 earned pays \$1,278, and if unearned \$1,396; an income of \$17,000 earned pays \$1,317, and if unearned \$1,435; an income of \$17,500 earned pays \$1,356, and if unearned \$1,474; an income of \$18,000 earned pays \$1,395, and if unearned \$1,513; an income of \$18,500 earned pays \$1,434, and if unearned \$1,552; an income of \$19,000 earned pays \$1,473, and if unearned \$1,591; an income of \$19,500 earned pays \$1,512, and if unearned \$1,630; an income of \$20,000 earned pays \$1,551, and if unearned \$1,669; an income of \$20,500 earned pays \$1,590, and if unearned \$1,708; an income of \$21,000 earned pays \$1,629, and if unearned \$1,747; an income of \$21,500 earned pays \$1,668, and if unearned \$1,786; an income of \$22,000 earned pays \$1,707, and if unearned \$1,825; an income of \$22,500 earned pays \$1,746, and if unearned \$1,864; an income of \$23,000 earned pays \$1,785, and if unearned \$1,903; an income of \$23,500 earned pays \$1,824, and if unearned \$1,942; an income of \$24,000 earned pays \$1,863, and if unearned \$1,981; an income of \$24,500 earned pays \$1,902, and if unearned \$2,020; an income of \$25,000 earned pays \$1,941, and if unearned \$2,059; an income of \$25,500 earned pays \$1,980, and if unearned \$2,098; an income of \$26,000 earned pays \$2,019, and if unearned \$2,137; an income of \$26,500 earned pays \$2,058, and if unearned \$2,176; an income of \$27,000 earned pays \$2,097, and if unearned \$2,215; an income of \$27,500 earned pays \$2,136, and if unearned \$2,254; an income of \$28,000 earned pays \$2,175, and if unearned \$2,293; an income of \$28,500 earned pays \$2,214, and if unearned \$2,332; an income of \$29,000 earned pays \$2,253, and if unearned \$2,371; an income of \$29,500 earned pays \$2,292, and if unearned \$2,410; an income of \$30,000 earned pays \$2,331, and if unearned \$2,449; an income of \$30,500 earned pays \$2,370, and if unearned \$2,488; an income of \$31,000 earned pays \$2,409, and if unearned \$2,527; an income of \$31,500 earned pays \$2,448, and if unearned \$2,566; an income of \$32,000 earned pays \$2,487, and if unearned \$2,605; an income of \$32,500 earned pays \$2,526, and if unearned \$2,644; an income of \$33,000 earned pays \$2,565, and if unearned \$2,683; an income of \$33,500 earned pays \$2,604, and if unearned \$2,722; an income of \$34,000 earned pays \$2,643, and if unearned \$2,761; an income of \$34,500 earned pays \$2,682, and if unearned \$2,800; an income of \$35,000 earned pays \$2,721, and if unearned \$2,839; an income of \$35,500 earned pays \$2,760, and if unearned \$2,878; an income of \$36,000 earned pays \$2,799, and if unearned \$2,917; an income of \$36,500 earned pays \$2,838, and if unearned \$2,956; an income of \$37,000 earned pays \$2,877, and if unearned \$2,995; an income of \$37,500 earned pays \$2,916, and if unearned \$3,034; an income of \$38,000 earned pays \$2,955, and if unearned \$3,073; an income of \$38,500 earned pays \$2,994, and if unearned \$3,112; an income of \$39,000 earned pays \$3,033, and if unearned \$3,151; an income of \$39,500 earned pays \$3,072, and if unearned \$3,190; an income of \$40,000 earned pays \$3,111, and if unearned \$3,229; an income of \$40,500 earned pays \$3,150, and if unearned \$3,268; an income of \$41,000 earned pays \$3,189, and if unearned \$3,307; an income of \$41,500 earned pays \$3,228, and if unearned \$3,346; an income of \$42,000 earned pays \$3,267, and if unearned \$3,385; an income of \$42,500 earned pays \$3,306, and if unearned \$3,424; an income of \$43,000 earned pays \$3,345, and if unearned \$3,463; an income of \$43,500 earned pays \$3,384, and if unearned \$3,502; an income of \$44,000 earned pays \$3,423, and if unearned \$3,541; an income of \$44,500 earned pays \$3,462, and if unearned \$3,580; an income of \$45,000 earned pays \$3,501, and if unearned \$3,619; an income of \$45,500 earned pays \$3,540, and if unearned \$3,658; an income of \$46,000 earned pays \$3,579, and if unearned \$3,697; an income of \$46,500 earned pays \$3,618, and if unearned \$3,736; an income of \$47,000 earned pays \$3,657, and if unearned \$3,775; an income of \$47,500 earned pays \$3,696, and if unearned \$3,814; an income of \$48,000 earned pays \$3,735, and if unearned \$3,853; an income of \$48,500 earned pays \$3,774, and if unearned \$3,892; an income of \$49,000 earned pays \$3,813, and if unearned \$3,931; an income of \$49,500 earned pays \$3,852, and if unearned \$3,970; an income of \$50,000 earned pays \$3,891, and if unearned \$4,009; an income of \$50,500 earned pays \$3,930, and if unearned \$4,048; an income of \$51,000 earned pays \$3,969, and if unearned \$4,087; an income of \$51,500 earned pays \$4,008, and if unearned \$4,126; an income of \$52,000 earned pays \$4,047, and if unearned \$4,165; an income of \$52,500 earned pays \$4,086, and if unearned \$4,204; an income of \$53,000 earned pays \$4,125, and if unearned \$4,243; an income of \$53,500 earned pays \$4,164, and if unearned \$4,282; an income of \$54,000 earned pays \$4,203, and if unearned \$4,321; an income of \$54,500 earned pays \$4,242, and if unearned \$4,360; an income of \$55,000 earned pays \$4,281, and if unearned \$4,399; an income of \$55,500 earned pays \$4,320, and if unearned \$4,438; an income of \$56,000 earned pays \$4,359, and if unearned \$4,477; an income of \$56,500 earned pays \$4,398, and if unearned \$4,516; an income of \$57,000 earned pays \$4,437, and if unearned \$4,555; an income of \$57,500 earned pays \$4,476, and if unearned \$4,594; an income of \$58,000 earned pays \$4,515, and if unearned \$4,633; an income of \$58,500 earned pays \$4,554, and if unearned \$4,672; an income of \$59,000 earned pays \$4,593, and if unearned \$4,711; an income of \$59,500 earned pays \$4,632, and if unearned \$4,750; an income of \$60,000 earned pays \$4,671, and if unearned \$4,789; an income of \$60,500 earned pays \$4,710, and if unearned \$4,828; an income of \$61,000 earned pays \$4,749, and if unearned \$4,867; an income of \$61,500 earned pays \$4,788, and if unearned \$4,906; an income of \$62,000 earned pays \$4,827, and if unearned \$4,945; an income of \$62,500 earned pays \$4,866, and if unearned \$4,984; an income of \$63,000 earned pays \$4,905, and if unearned \$5,023; an income of \$63,500 earned pays \$4,944, and if unearned \$5,062; an income of \$64,000 earned pays \$4,983, and if unearned \$5,101; an income of \$64,500 earned pays \$5,022, and if unearned \$5,140; an income of \$65,000 earned pays \$5,061, and if unearned \$5,179; an income of \$65,500 earned pays \$5,100, and if unearned \$5,218; an income of \$66,000 earned pays \$5,139, and if unearned \$5,257; an income of \$66,500 earned pays \$5,178, and if unearned \$5,296; an income of \$67,000 earned pays \$5,217, and if unearned \$5,335; an income of \$67,500 earned pays \$5,256, and if unearned \$5,374; an income of \$68,000 earned pays \$5,295, and if unearned \$5,413; an income of \$68,500 earned pays \$5,334, and if unearned \$5,452; an income of \$69,000 earned pays \$5,373, and if unearned \$5,491; an income of \$69,500 earned pays \$5,412, and if unearned \$5,530; an income of \$70,000 earned pays \$5,451, and if unearned \$5,569; an income of \$70,500 earned pays \$5,490, and if unearned \$5,608; an income of \$71,000 earned pays \$5,529, and if unearned \$5,647; an income of \$71,500 earned pays \$5,568, and if unearned \$5,686; an income of \$72,000 earned pays \$5,607, and if unearned \$5,725; an income of \$72,500 earned pays \$5,646, and if unearned \$5,764; an income of \$73,000 earned pays \$5,685, and if unearned \$5,803; an income of \$73,500 earned pays \$5,724, and if unearned \$5,842; an income of \$74,000 earned pays \$5,763, and if unearned \$5,881; an income of \$74,500 earned pays \$5,802, and if unearned \$5,920; an income of \$75,000 earned pays \$5,841, and if unearned \$5,959; an income of \$75,500 earned pays \$5,880, and if unearned \$5,998; an income of \$76,000 earned pays \$5,919, and if unearned \$6,037; an income of \$76,500 earned pays \$5,958, and if unearned \$6,076; an income of \$77,000 earned pays \$5,997, and if unearned \$6,115; an income of \$77,500 earned pays \$6,036, and if unearned \$6,154; an income of \$78,000 earned pays \$6,075, and if unearned \$6,193; an income of \$78,500 earned pays \$6,114, and if unearned \$6,232; an income of \$79,000 earned pays \$6,153, and if unearned \$6,271; an income of \$79,500 earned pays \$6,192, and if unearned \$6,310; an income of \$80,000 earned pays \$6,231, and if unearned \$6,349; an income of \$80,500 earned pays \$6,270, and if unearned \$6,388; an income of \$81,000 earned pays \$6,309, and if unearned \$6,427; an income of \$81,500 earned pays \$6,348, and if unearned \$6,466; an income of \$82,000 earned pays \$6,387, and if unearned \$6,505; an income of \$82,500 earned pays \$6,426, and if unearned \$6,544; an income of \$83,000 earned pays \$6,465, and if unearned \$6,583; an income of \$83,500 earned pays \$6,504, and if unearned \$6,622; an income of \$84,000 earned pays \$6,543, and if unearned \$6,661; an income of \$84,500 earned pays \$6,582, and if unearned \$6,700; an income of \$85,000 earned pays \$6,621, and if unearned \$6,739; an income of \$85,500 earned pays \$6,660, and if unearned \$6,778; an income of \$86,000 earned pays \$6,699, and if unearned \$6,817; an income of \$8